

Started from home Aug. 24-1900.

at 8:20 am. -

Des Moines to Ruthven

) & thence to Spencer, thence

to Iowa. Stopped at Q. P. home.

to end in morning of

Aug. 25.

W. on lower road from

to river.

to view. see other

side.

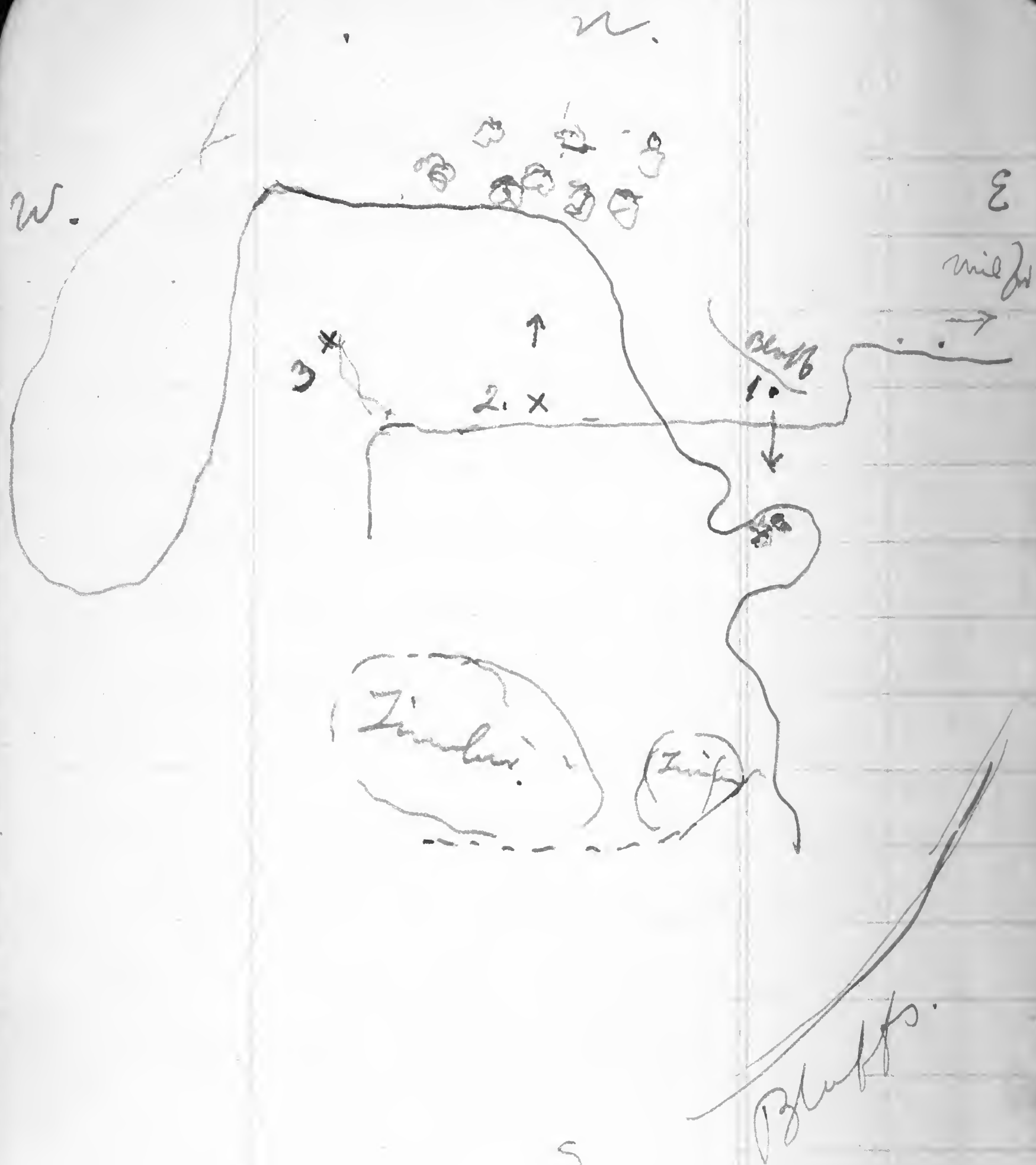
Started from home Aug. 24-1900.
(Friday) at 8:20 am. -

Via Des Moines to Ruthven
(\$7.77.) & thence to Spencer, thence
to Milford. Stopped at Q. P. home.
Started out in morning of

Aug. 25.

Went W. on lower road from
Milford to river.

Took views. on other
side.



- M. 1. Two ex. one 50+ & opening small.
 Other 50 - & opening a little larger.
 " 2. Shows view of bluff.
 Protected somewhat on S.
 by bluffs & timber on S. &
 W. A few trees
 climbing up hill.
 no. 3. Native burials 8-12
 next to cow yard. A
 great many drying.
 Otherwise protected W. &
 N. & S.
 no. 5. View of Milford from
 point on lower road W. &
 a little S. - just E. of
 creamery.
 Shows town 18 yrs. old with
 only one tree (cottonwood) taller
 than the taller dwellings.
 There is gravel below &
 it was thought trees

wouldn't grow (2°-4° soil)
But farm just S. & another
S.E. a little farther away
have good sized cottonwoods
& maples. Some small ash S.
of town grow well.

Here (small) trees of box-elder,
maple, cottonwood, balsam-f. gilead,
black walnut, wh. Poplar, etc.,
appear now in considerable
abundance.

Along E. side of river toward
upper road W. of Milford there
is much timber, but all this is
lower & still protected from
S. & W. (see map) The slopes
on W. & S. which are gradual
have no timber.

Experiment with bellows:



(See map of Dickinson co.)

X is a sort of trough
shut off S. & W. but toward
head at (a) again without
timber (peters out). There is
no natural timber on W.
side of this trough where
the slopes are gradual &
exposed. The trees run
out a very little above
edge of bluff.

Along upper road W. of Milford
(toward school house) on S. side
of road, is a row of
maples 6'-8' diam. all of
which lean N. & E. They are
on flat prairie (rather
high) & few trees are
grown between Milford &
the river.

Reached Sheldon at about

9 P.M. Aug, 25.

Sheldon is situated on a knoll which (+ surrounding country) is covered with 3 or 4 ft. of loess (of which they make brick) + under that is sand + gravel showing cross-bedding. In it are layers of conglomerate.

Sheldon is well provided with trees. S. Maple, cottonwood, among the larger trees, also box elder, white Poplar, Ash (good) some evergreens, + quite a number of elms.

(I also saw good elms 6-10' about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S. of Sheldon)
Elms evidently must not be exposed however.

Mountain ash is now commonly planted in N.W. for

ornament.

The groves in the vicinity also seem to be prospering. The town is over twenty years old, and evidently soon after birth commenced to ~~grow~~ trees.

The two forks of the Floyd show only an occasional tuft of willows (chiefly where higher banks appear (on S. sides of streams. Most of the trees in Sheldon lean northward, as do the trees in the country. (Wack. opinion is that buds on S. side are killed by heat + tree gets heavy on other side.)

I picked up a few shells

along W. Fork of Floyd
 W. of Sheldon. (see them)
 Sheldon has nice buildings
 & pleasant homes.

The vicinity of Sheldon is
 rolling (gently) the town
 being on largest knoll for
 some distance. It is covered
 with 3-4 ft. of loess as far
 as Hartley anyway (brick
 clay there - no sand the
 Sheldon brickmaker) &
 as far north as the N.
 line of Gilman Twp. in Osceola
 co. (Saw gravel of Wisconsin
 drift exposed along that line)

Stopped at Arlington Hotel.
 Went back there in evening.
 Was nearly sick all day

Aug. 27. - Rained in morning
 Drove to Ashton with Markide
 all along the roads the
 prairie flora was almost
 entirely replaced by weed-
 flora, *Ambrosia tufida* & *artemisia*
 etc. In all probability (in
 some places certainly) these
 road sides have been
 cultivated, & this probably
 accounts for slight traces
 of prairie flora (native).
 Left Markide at Ashton
 at a little before 12 noon
 & started west toward
 Genoa.
 Noticed old familiar groves,
 which had not changed
 appreciably since I last
 saw them (last year)
 (see p. 15)

Rode a wheel through
Gorge to Rock Rapids.

no. 2 Took view of maple grove
on N. side of road 4 mi.
W. of Gorge. SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32

The tallest trees are cottonwoods

The next are maples.

They were planted about

8 yrs ago, but fox down
+ now grow bunched.

They have been growing
about 5 yrs.

The trees in middle are
fruit trees.

Those at other end
are box-elms 4 yrs.
old.

no. 2. is a view of the
1st McGinnis ash-grove -
E. end. 75 ft. away.

no. 3. A view of Scotch Pine
+ Norway Spruce in
1st McG. front yard -
E. part - looking eastward.
Shows irregularity

no. 4. Is a view looking E.
along road west of
Pat. McGinnis' house.
The taller trees are a
row of big (fine) box-elms
trees 6' - 10' + in. in diam.

On N. side of road,

On S. side (lower trees) is
a grove of walnuts.

The grove is about 12 rods
wide & extends for 20 or
30 rods along road. The

trees next to road (have

in N. (or protected) part
of grove are healthy
& 6'-8' in diam.

No. 5 shows S.W. corner
(exposed on S. + W.) of
the same walnut grove.
Many are dying or dead
& the living ones are
small. A fine illustration
of what protection does.

No. 6 Inside view of same grove.
Grove is exposed to S. + W.
Ground slopes SW.

Aug. 29 - Left for Larchmont
no. 1. View of Larches with
spruce in foreground.
Larches crowded. Looking NW.
Spruces 4 in in diam
Larches 4 to 5'.
Larches are taller by
5 or 6 feet or more.
In park.

no. 2. Larches - 8 in diam. in
West grove.
The smaller central
tree is a White Pine ^{8 1/2 in}
here protected by
larches.

no. 3. Same grove as (1) but
looking NE.
Catalpas in center 8 in diam
Small spruce in front, +
Spruce on one side
Larch on other side

Aug. 24.

Went to Granite at 10 a.m.

no. 1 From my look out point took view N.W. across Big Sioux River into So. Dak.

no. 2 Took ravine (cystine) farthest to S.W. + took a view in S.W. direction.

These ravines are protected by high ridge from S + W. + each line of trees marks a ^{line} ravine of smaller size.

no. 3. A near view of stunted bur-oaks (shows my hat).

Left Granite at 2²⁵ PM. for Lester.

no. 4. View in sec. 22 Allison Trp - looking NE.
Shows rows of cottonwood

no. 5. A view of my cottonwood grove near Cemetery at Rock Rapids. The trees in full foliage are at edge of grove. + then, dying, or thinned out, in center. In back ground is a younger grove of cottonwood.

The gravel beds just below loess at Spencer are cross-bedded (evidently laid by water) and the upper part of the beds (at very upper part) has dark pebbles of the Kansan kind. Evidently the whole deposit is over-wash, and when the erosion of some distant ridge had proceeded to the Kansan some of the latter was washed over the top.

- no. 4. Dense zone of Austrian Pine 3½ to 4 in. diam. trimmed high. In park. Looking NW. More or less irregularly crowded. Some 2 ft. apart, others 6 or 8.

A little less than 1 mi. S. of Larchmont (see mark on map) found cut in road about 3 ft deep. All immediately loess full of small irregular lime nodules. The country between Larchmont & the school-house S.E. end of straight road is roughly rolling (hills with long sweeps) and is probably all loess-covered.

Between r & t. are two hills with cuts, & they show unmistakable beds full of small nodules.

No fossils.

The country W. & S.W. from school-house is rougher & W. along E. & W. road toward river I can see a

protected slope covered with what seems to be scrub-oaks.

Grasswood is about a mile (?) W. of the rough hills.

Saw a number of cuts along R.R. & most of them show some loess. Away higher up on N. side of R.R. however large boulders may occasionally be seen projecting from (or lying on) the sides of the steep slopes.

no. 1. Looking S.E. (by S?)

A wooded hill - top just showing bare.

Protected from S. & W. by ridge. This is back across the intersection of roads.

no. 2. From top of my lookout.

Looking N. (a little W.) up the Big Sioux. Shows bare hills on E. side & timber along river, on flat.

no. 3. A view Southward, (somewhat west) from my lookout. Light not good.

nos. 4 & 5. A scrub bur oak (with my hat)

no. 6. A view N. Eward. In the background are cottonwoods at a farm-house. Lean N.W.

Stopped at the Harlan
House at Canton. \$2.00

Took two shots (each) at
bluffs E. of Canton.

Then went along there
+ collected plants.

At 2 P.M. started for
Sioux City. The bluffs
a little below Dick's are
close to river on S. side.
side, + are timbered to
near the top (usual way)
as far as Fairview
(mostly). Below Fairview
the dense bluffs are
somewhat timbered.

All the way to Hudson some
kind of groves, alternately on
one side + the other, — always
protected. No trees where
there are long gentle

slopes. (Wattermeier)

Reached Sioux City at 4.50 P.M.
arranged for pictures + took
trip to Shepherdia cut.

Left at 7.40 P.M. for Council
Bluffs. Reached C.B.

at 10.25 P.M. + stopped at Kiel's.

Aug. 31

arranged for pictures with
Peterson, left at 11.40 for
Iowa C.

R. Road runs along creek
(Morgant's Cr.).

(Right + left are as I
sat in train, facing
with the train.)

As soon as creek valley
is entered the bluffs present
a less bold front than
along the Missouri, are lower
+ slopes more gradual.

though country is rough.
Everywhere there are
abundant native groves
running up into the
ravines & becoming scrubby
toward the tops of
hills, which are bare
for most part.

On lowlands recognized
oak, box elder,
maple, willow (any?)
walnut, elm - all
good trees.

Of the cultivated
trees (very few) I
saw cottonwood,
box elder, willow &
maple.
Toward western the
trees become less
abundant.

Toward Mudrun groves
(native) fewer. Only a
little timber along creek.
Still rolling & rough, but
slopes rather more gradual.
Near Mudrun some row
of walnuts along farm-
fence. Running up over
hill. (Single row) Trees
bushy & not doing
first rate - though
seemingly healthy. Bark
not too much.

Beyond Mudrun, to Neola,
bluffs (or hills) are farther
away, & bare prairie (now
cultivated) - no trees. More
cultivated groves begin to appear
to Minden & beyond it
is rolling prairie, only
occasional small groves in

ravines + trees (boxelder,
ash, willow, cottonwood)
along stream.

Near Minden saw good
cottonwood, box-elder, maple,
+ more or less willow.

Also some small ash in
good condition.

Also a row of small
walnuts - usual bushy
type.

Country still rolling.

Iowa Shelby country
while rolling, * is not very
rough.

Artificial groves become
more & more abundant as
Shelby is approached.

Saw row of Lombardias - usual
drying condition.

Saw mostly cottonwood, box-elder
maple + willow, - but occasional
ash, Catalpa (looking well) etc.
Shelby has some big
cottonwoods + maples + willows.

Pretty large box-elders.
Scherer says 3 scruboaks
are over ridge south
of Shelby.

Toward Avoca the
country becomes somewhat
flatter. Along the
Mishana river saw five
Ash, maple + box-elder +
elm.

Approaching Avoca I saw
the first evergreen. From
a distance they seem like
thrifty Scotch-pine - "grown" +
what looks like fine cedars
(or were they pale larch? They

were evidently growing
however.

Beyond Avoca - along stream,
saw native walnut, box-elder,
elm, ash, bur oak, willow.

Elm is common.
Crab-apple?

Country still rolling prairie.
Here & through walnut to
warne it is rolling, about
like country S. of Larchwood.
Cuts show rocks.

Timber only along streams.
Lower Atlantic the
country gets flatter.
Along the river before getting
to Atlantic there seems to
be considerable timber -
thriftly. Saw Maple,
Box Elder, Ash, Crab, Am. Elm,
Willow, Bur oak.

From Wista to Anita same
rolling country.

Near Anita along
Turkey cr. saw considerable
Walnut, Box Elder, Elm,
Bur oak, etc. Thriftly.
Near Anita saw
Lombardy pop (a few),
maple, Willow,
a few evergreens.
Lower Adair still
rolling low hills.
Groves more numerous.
Some Lombardies - dying -
a few small honey locusts,
some catalpa (only fair)
and better looking maple etc.
groves.

From Menlo to Atlantic
the prairies become flatter,
though still somewhat
rolling, & numerous groves,
chiefly cottonwood, maple &
box elder, appear on all
sides. Get a broader
view of country.

Trees only along streams.
Between ~~St. Louis~~ ^{Dexter} & ^{Enclique} Dexter appears
a rougher region N. of track
with scrub-oak.

Toward Earthen large &
old grove of Maple (most
common) & box-elder & Cottonwood
are common.

Country rolling, with
trees along streams.

Toward De Sota much
native timber.

Saw Elm, box-elder, bass-wood,
bur-oak, willow, cottonwood, etc.
Also saw a few cult. Black
Locust, but not good.

There is considerable scrub
bur-oak stuff - trees scattered
& 8'-15' high - few larger.

Saw ash, broad-leaved
hawthorn, crab,
ricky, honey-locust,
~~6-ear~~ ^{oak} (?)

Salix argifolia
Tamarack, Hazel,
Bittersweet,

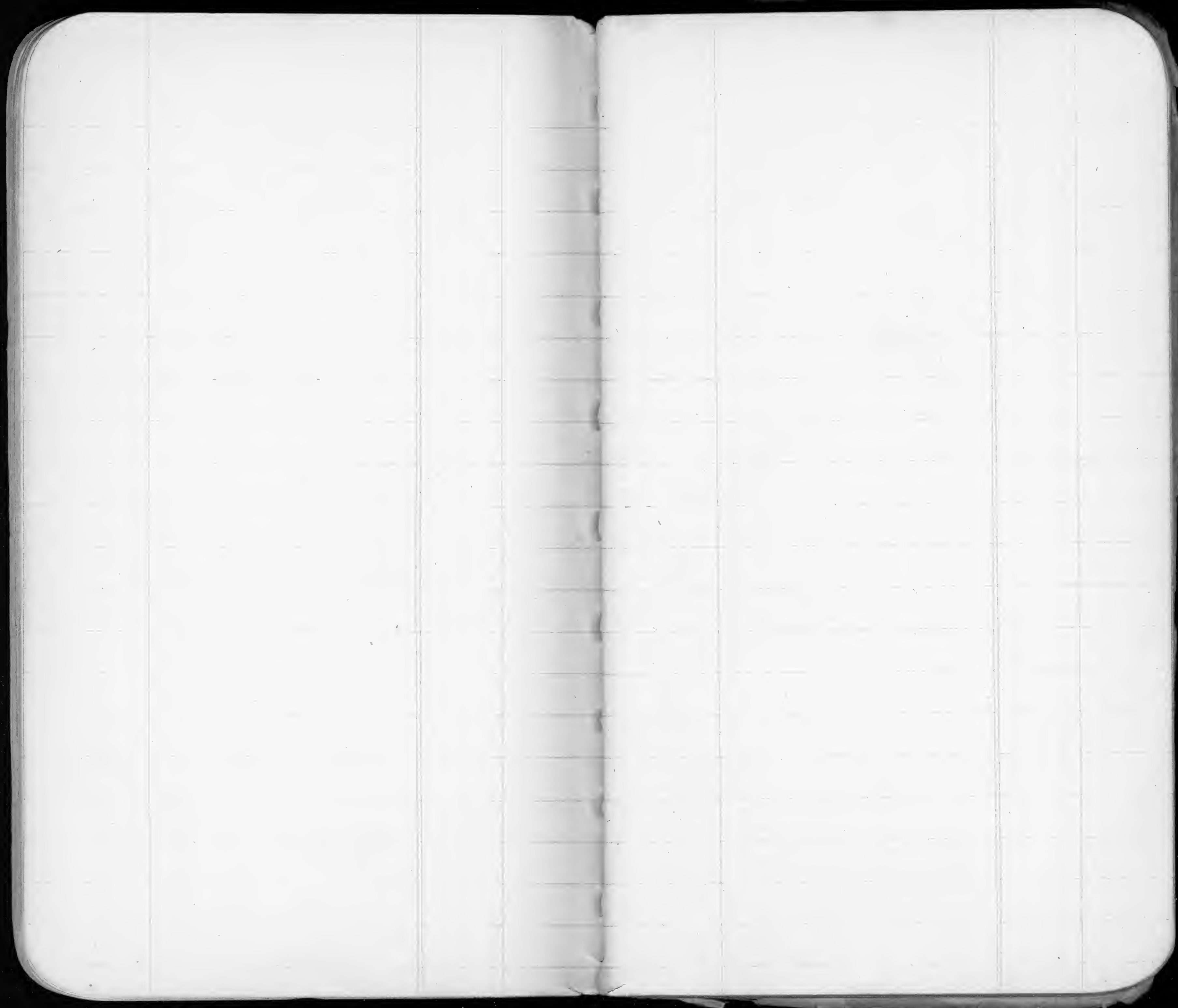
Between Van Meter &
De Sota numerous trees
(native) - regular forest.
Walnut, Maple,
Pawnee,

The Coon is heavily
timbered.

Between Valley Jr. &
Des Moines - all timber
Saw Sycamore,

Headwaters of Iowa streams
were formerly in swamps. The
unbroken prairie acted somewhat
same as forest. Now bare surface,
Ponds dry, or filled. Streams low
& filled. I know in case of Iowa river.

Návštěva v knihovně



Film 9 - a view of
a little snow drift
looking N.

It is just at the brow
of the ridge & was
(if from N.W.) swept
on ridge. The left
ridge so: -

and a snow drift.



The sharp bend of
ridge in snow from
a wind.

Film 10 - High bluff
looking N. from
Oupia Gaudi place.

Film 11 - High bluff
below next - from
South (+ a little west)

Film 12 - High bluff
looking N. + a little
W. - dynamite bluff

Cornhill Bluff

no. 1. view N. up a
protected pocket with

~~no. 2~~ ~~burrows~~ - ~~one lens~~

no. 2 S.E. from same
one lens, point (Dre at next
to last turn on road up)

no. 3 same - both lens

no. 4 view in cut at
last turn looking S.W. by
W. showing where cottonwood
will take a hole

no. 5. view S.E. from top
of ridge above no. 4
into the protected arms
of Fairmount Park

no. 6. View (one lens) away
up the river from end of
ridge which runs N.W.
from highest turn in road

no. 7 view from nearly the
same pt. S. along
ridges to the S. & W.

no. 8. a view from nearly
same point & view over
the ridge to protected
side, into the deep
woods.

Film 5 - view from
highest pt. in road
S. (a little W.) along
deep valley.

Film 6 - from same pt.
a little S.E. to show
ridges.

Film 7 - same as 5 -
view again.

Film 8 - a little higher
up - view S.W.
of ridges on river
on the side.

Extracts from

"Practical Forestry."

By A. S. Fuller.

Advocates cutting of forests ~~in~~
in very damp regions to admit
air and sun.

Says there are heavy showers, but
water runs off, & winds dry.
Where cutting forests has
diminished rainfall:

Algiers Africa

Australia India

Ceylon.

Especially in Tropical belts.

Mauritius - have given up
sugar cane.

Not necessarily less rainfall, but
sooner dissipated in open country.

Snow remains longer in woods.

Erosion more in open places.

Protection against wind.

Forests were homes of insects, but
also of natural bird-enemies. Destroy
forests and birds go, but insects
take orchard.

Cultivation.

From seed.

Small seeds inclosed in thin
shell should not be kept long
in dry air; nor planted deep.
Seeds grown in the locality where
they are to be planted, can be
planted as soon as ripe.

In light soils may plant
in fall, but not in compact
soil, or where there are mice, etc.
Maples + elms should be sown
at once. Most seeds may be
preserved over winter by mixing
them with clean, moist sand
& burying in the ground,
covering just enough to

protect them from vermin
+ the changes of weather.
May be sown with or without
sand in the spring.

Acorns, chestnuts, hickory
nuts, later-ripening maples,
~~locusts~~ locusts, etc.

Larger nuts, elms, maples,
etc. do not germinate after
once thoroughly drying.

Locust, acacia, & nearly all
conifers may be kept in
a cool, dry atmosphere a
year or more.

Some can scarcely be forced
to germinate until they have
been in the ground for two
years, - such as Crataegus,
red-cedar, & closely allied
species.

Preparing seed-bed.

Open fields for most seedlings,
no shade.

Plow deep, cross-plow, & harrow.
Make land rich by old manure.
Sow seed in drills far enough
apart to cultivate.

Depth:

For maple, ash, locust, etc. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch
covering.

Larger nuts a little deeper.
In light soil deeper, in compact
soil less.

Wide drills, 3-4 ft. apart.
Cultivate & stir frequently in
summer.

Dig plants at end of 1st season
or certainly 2nd season.

With long tap-roots:

Walnut, hickory, etc.

After lifting, shorten the tap-root.

Tap roots necessary for trees
in dry situations.

Tap roots disappear in large trees.

Transplanting.

Take up (usually 1st season)
after frost kills leaves, & heel in.
Good to put in nursery rows
for a few years.

Trees in low moist grounds
seldom have tap roots.

Prune tap more in trees from
forest. Don't expose roots &
keep them moist.

(Above is for deciduous trees)

Conifers from Cuttings.

Arbutus & juniper readily
so propagated.

Cuttings at ends of branches
1 year old, 3-4 in long.

Rear in sand & in cool hothouse.

Takes 4 or 5 weeks to 6 months.

Must let callous form below.

Ought to callous after planter
2 months.

Deciduous trees from Cuttings.

Poplars or willows directly, -
in fall or spring.

Some others (as Box Elder) cut
in fall & heel in to form
callous. Also by layering.

Seedlings of Conifers.

Want shade & water.

Seeds germinate easily,
but young seedlings are
very sensitive to change.

Transplant in early spring.

To cause formation of roots
keep at temperature a

little lower. Heel in &
keep in a shady place.
Transplant evergreens (much
difference of opinion) in
cold climates in Spring.
In fact best for all kinds.

Pruning trees.

Best time in summer as
soon as tree is in full leaf.

(Says trees lean E. & S.E.)

Says evergreens hard to
grow in prairie because
of cold winds (drying)

Says hard-leaved Pines resist
winds (on prairies, etc) better
than soft-leaved.

Recommends for exposed places:

Pitch Pine (P. rigida), Jersey
Pine (P. inops) & for west
especially P. ponderosa.

List of trees recommended, etc.

Acer saccharinum - recommends highly.

" dasycarpum - Rapid.

Negundo aceroides - Rapid grower,
when young, but not so well
later.

Maples (Foreign):

Acer platanoides - Norway Maple
grows slower than A. saccharinum
but forms fine tree.

Aesculus - Horse chestnuts -
Have little to recommend them
except for ornamental purposes.

Betula -

Hickory - from seed, -
buried in sand & allowed to freeze.

Chestnuts - keep in sand.

In light, sandy or granitic soils.

Catalpa bignonioides - In well-
drained soil. Not to be
planted in exposed situations.

Catalpa speciosa is better, -
hardier.

Celtis occidentalis - Says little of it.

Crataegus - Ornamental. Bury
seed in sand and put on
N. side of building, & leave
until opening of second year,
then plant.

Fraxinus americana

"No native tree more worthy
of cultivation." Grow

rapidly, & in various soils.

Gleditsia triacanthos - Seldom
attacked by insects. Clean
tree. Quite hardy.

Gymnocladus - In moist
rich soil. Does not do well
in light, dry soils. Chiefly
ornamental.

Juglans nigra - mix nuts
with sand in fall & put

in heaps exposed to frost.

In Spring plant & cover with
1 or 2 inches of soil.

Takes 20 to 40 yrs. to be of size
for use.

Recommends pruning, & says
it can be transplanted then.

Juglans cinerea Readily
raised from nuts. Can be
safely transplanted.

Morus rubra - Wood for
fence-posts or tool-handles.

Morus alba - Quite hardy.
(M. alba var. tartarica is
the Russian Mulberry.)

Readily propagated by cuttings
or seed, & is said to thrive
in dry soils west.

Ostrya - well worth cultivation

Picea americana - M. Ash.

Ornamental, & found far north.

Pyrus coronaria - Ornamental.

Platanus - low grounds.

Populus balsamifera - ornamental,
rapid grower, hardy.

Populus monilifera - rapid grower.

" alba - Nuisance because
of suckers.

Prunus americana - Says little.

" serotina - found far
North. Valuable.

Quercus alba - valuable.

" rubra - widely distributed.

Robinia pseudacacia - Wood
better in poorer soil (slower growth).

If single (or in rows) it is attacked
by borers. In larger groves only
those exposed to the sun are
attacked.

Salix - Rapid growers; wood
not valuable. By cuttings.

Lilia - Moist soil, etc. Handsome.

Ulmus americana Valuable.

" fulva - wood more
durable, for posts, etc.

" racemosa - Fine tree.

Evergreens.

Juniperus - All readily
propagated by seeds, or
cuttings of small branchlets,
also by layers or grafting.

J. virginiana - Most valuable
of junipers - should take
precedence of all others.

Thuja occidentalis - Thrives
in a variety of soils.

Abies - } not much of interest.

Tsuga - }

Picea pungens (Silver Spruce)
Succeeds admirably in N. states.

Picea excelsa (Norway Spruce)

Quite hardy, except perhaps on Western prairies where winds are more injurious than low temperatures.

Larix americana - Of not much value in dry soils, & we have better trees for wet soil.

Larix europaea Larch plantations have not been as successful on W. prairies as was expected. Larch is scarcely adapted to dry soils & prairies.

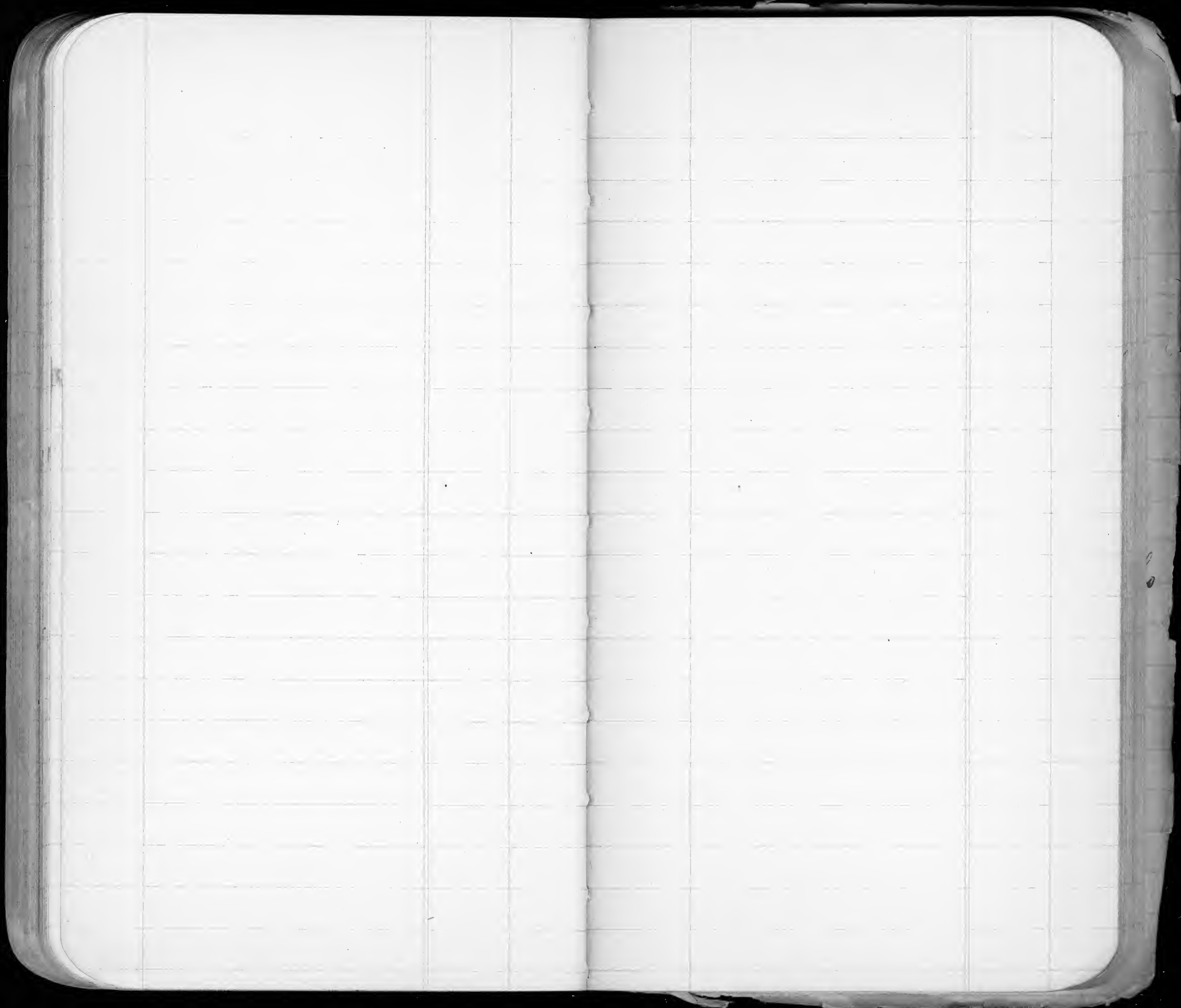
Pinus ponderosa. Recommends it for dry, windy, exposed situations, & should be tried on W. prairies.

Pinus strobus - Grows vigorously on light poor

sandy, soils.

Pinus austriaca - Of rapid & sturdy growth.

Pinus sylvestris - Not much said about it.



Pravopis a mluvnice.

jazyka českého

Fr. Otakar Milas

Nákladem: J. L. Kober, 1868

Praha.

České písmeny:

a b c d e f g h i j k l
á ě d' é i
ě

m n o p r s t u v y z
ň ó ř š ť ů ý ž.
ü

Samohlásky:

krátké: a, e, i, o, u, y

dlouhé: á, ě, í, ó, ů, ý
ü.

spřežka - ě.

semitvorné - l, r

ü píše se na počátku
slov, a mění se v ou.
ül (oul.), üel (ouel).

í píše se v slovostrédí, a
mění se v o.
híl, hole.

ý - se píše kde se v obecné
mluvě vysloví co ej.

Vyjimky: nožík
vozík
nosík
sítu - sítí.
cín
liti.

zítra

Podle otevření ust jsou
samohlásky:

široké, neb tvrdé: a, e, o, u, y.
úzké, neb měkké: ě, í.

Dvojhlasika jedna: ou.

Souhlásky jsou:

Tvrde: h, ch, k, r, d, n, t.

střední: b, f, l, m, p, s,
v, z.

měkké: j, c, č, ř, š, ž, ň, d', t'.

a. Po tvrdých souhláskách
píše se tvrdá samohláska.
Vyjimka: vari.

b. Po měkkých souhláskách
píše se měkká samohláska.

c. Po obojetných souhláskách
píše se y, ý, v následujících
případech:

1. V předložce vy-, když
se tato do od slova
odděliti bez vážného
porušení smyslu.

vy-brati, vy-chovati.

vy- in nouns derived from verbs,
and not ending in ni or ti.

2. Po obojetných souhláskách
píšeme y, když tato
široká hlásková povstala
z některé jiné, široké:
a, o, u.
y

sýrový (surový)

syt (od satis)

pytel (od bentel)

kopyto (kopouto)

pykati (pokati)

třípyt (třepot)

sychravý (suchy)

Zemního původu jsou:

hmyz mys osyka

lysý mylek Volyně

pysek plyn babyka.

vykijř výheň? klouti?

jazyk vyžle

Všechna slova odvedena mají

těž to samé y: mysl, mysliti, myslivce

Slova zisk, získati, zejtra a
posílati se vlastně mají
psáti: zysk, zýskati,
zýtra, a posylati, avšak
první je dovoleno.

3. - Píšeme y ve jménech rodu
ženského, které zakončují
v jednotném čísle samohláskou
a, kdykoli toto a se
mění v (y).

ryba, ryby; doba, doby.
To samé platí v přídavných,
přídavných jménech, atd., v
množném čísle, atd.

Žena jest nám dlužna.

Ženy jsou nám dlužny.

4. Píšeme y ve jménech
mužských bytosti neživotných,
a ve slovech takového

zakońčení, když k takovým
jménům patří.

Lesy hučely.

Stromy byly poraženy.

5. Mužská jména životná
v množném čísle na otázku
koho? co? a kým? čím?
přijímají y.

Turci a Tataři myslili že
sousední Poláci snadno si
podrobí, ale udatní Poláci
pobili hrdé Turky a
přehlivé Tataře.

6. Jména středního rodu
zakońčena samohláskou -o,
mají v množném čísle na
otázku kým? čím? také y.
Pověděl vše několika slovy.

7. V následujících koncovkách:

- yně - hospodyně; - ale svině.

- yka - motyka; ale slabika,
kalika, rafika, trafika.

- yto - koryto; ale jelito.

- ys : městys

- yš : slepiš.

- ýž : lanýž.

8. Když se rozpustí y v -ej
píše se dlouhé.
Dobry, atd.

i

Měkké i píšeme:

1. Když se následující slabiky
hrátce vysloví:

ci, ji, či, ři, si, zi, di,
ti, ni, ~~hi~~

Příklady: nikdo; nic, hoditi;

pomocí koncovek - am, em,
im, em.

kosti; uta.

2. Předložka při je sama o sobě krátká, a též když užívá se co předpona v časoslovec. -

Přiložit, atd.

A též v přídavných a podstatných jménech od tvarů časoslovných odvedených

Přiveden; přivedený.

Ale: příchod; příjem, atd.)

3. V příponách:

ina; ika; ice; iva; ivo;

inec; isté; isko; idlo;

izna; ička; inka;

icha; ič; ist; ivý; itý;

ičký; inlý; ilý; ovitý;

istrý; iný; icherný;

ihý.

Pod ika jsou výjimky:
dýka, babyka, vladyka,
motyka, osyka.

Pod idlo - dvojslabičná slova: sidlo; jidlo,
křídlo, vřídlo; mýdlo;
bydlo a někdy
šidlo (neb šidlo.)

4. Přípony a koncorky
li, liž, livo, livi,
ji, mají vždy i.
Ty-li jsi Čech?

5. Spojka i.

6. Časoslova mají v ti
neurčitého způsobu vždy
i; je-li neurčitý způsob
trojslabičný a končí-li
se příponou iti, má

pak oboje i mekké a krátké,
ač ovšem nepředchází-li
tvořá souhláska.

Pamatovali; sonditi;
dekovati;

Dvůslabičné neurčité spůsoby
mají první i dlouhé, když
nepředchází tvořá souhláska,
neb nemění se i v ej.

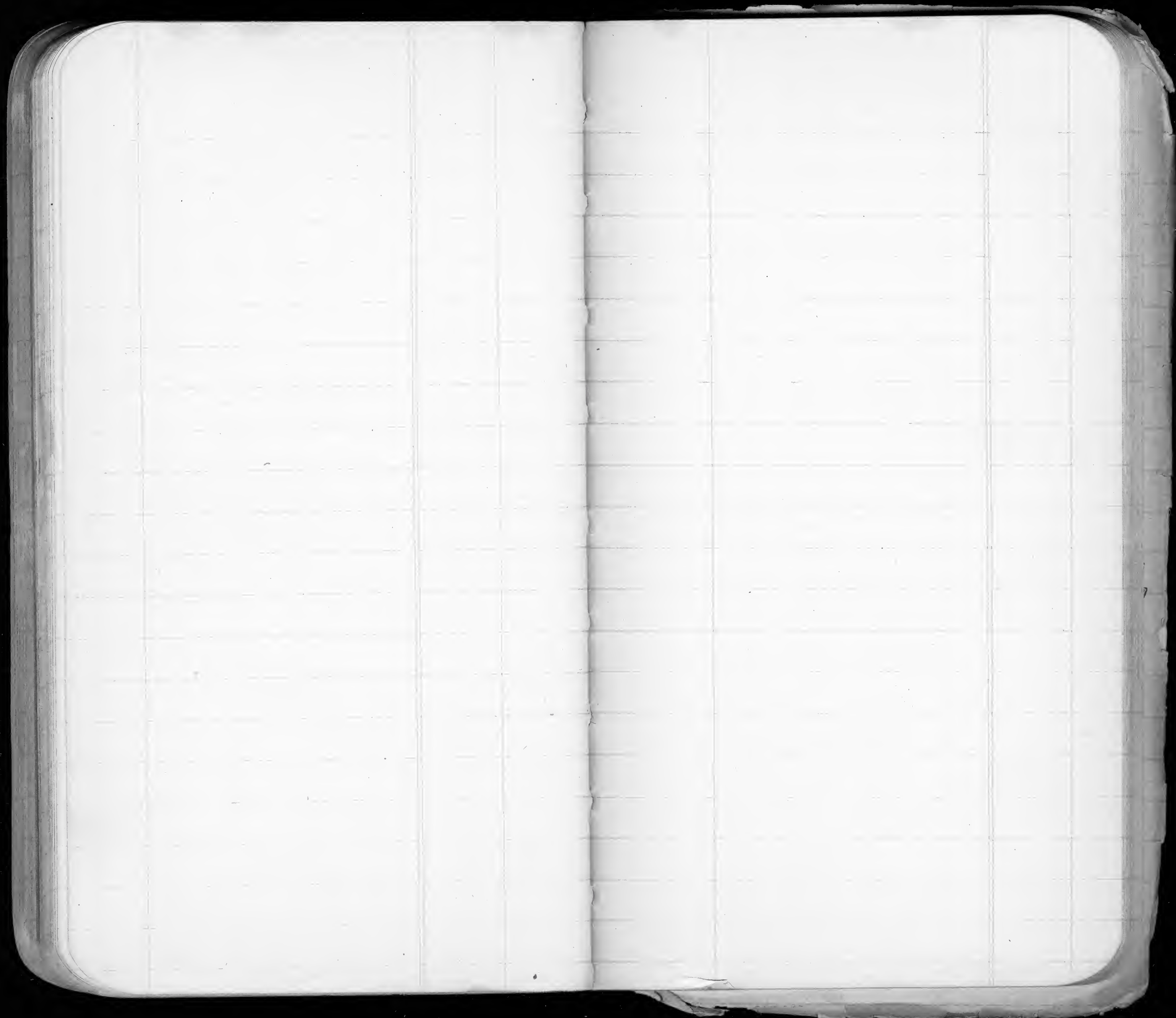
míti, žiti; sítí; triti.

7. První osoba jednotného
čísla (já) v přítomném
časě (hraju, stela, piji)
převládá e dříve, a dříve
zvláště převládá e
přehláskně i (hraji,
steli, piji, atd.)

8. Ve slovesa ženského rodu
ji (po předložkách se pře-

vi), naši, vaši, vši
(všechnu) na otázky

8 i to e e -



Čistarna

19 led. 1902.

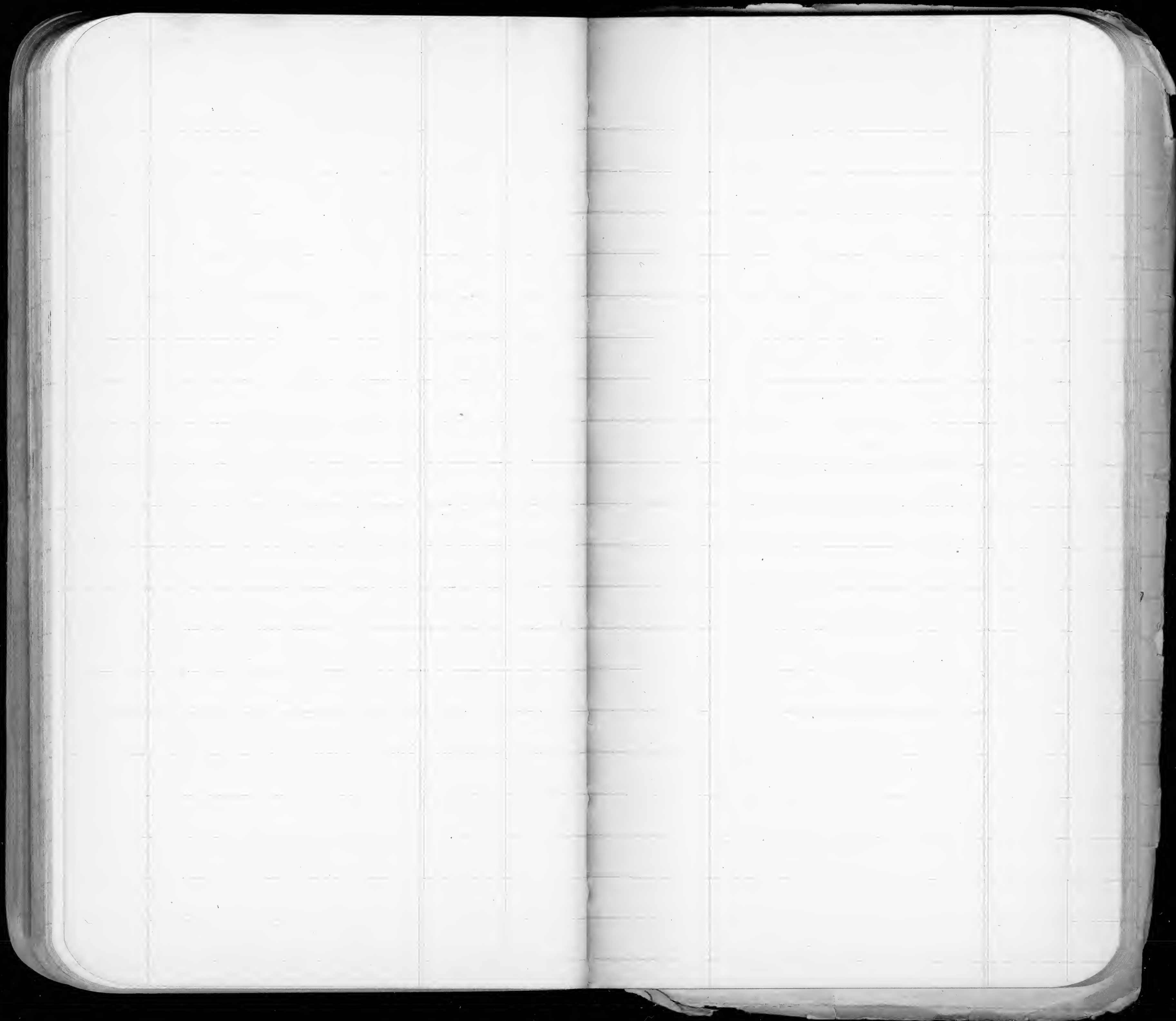
Hochu - 13

Děvčat - 15.

26. led.

Hochu - IIII

Děvčat - IIII



4 dub.
11 dub.
18 dub.
25 dub.
2 list.
9 list.
17 list.
23 list.
30 list.
6 čer.
13 "

Věterní škola
1ⁿⁱ oddělení.

Školní školné.

✓	Frolík, Jos.	*		15		*
	Fuchsova, Josefka.		.20	.15,		aa
	Haišmanova, Božena					a
	Hauser, Jindřich	aa	.20	15,		aa
	Hauser, Jiří			15		a
	Jeslinhova, Helena	*				aaa
	Klimova, Lilie	*		15		aaa
	Konvalinka, Rudolf			15		
	Konvalinkova, Ella			15		
	Parížek, Vilem			15		
	Pragizler, Petr			.15,		
	Selbických, Marie			15		
✓	Šimanova, Marie		.20,	15		
	Šindler, Jos.	aa		15		aa aa
✓	Souček, Jos.	a		.10 5		a
✓	Součková, Anna			.10 5		
✓	Součková, Marie		.20	(zap.)		a
	Spěváčková, Růžena	a	.20	.15.		a
	Tešar, Fr.	a				a aa
✓	Tešarova, Růžena		.20			
	Vorlová, Anna			.15		a

2^{hí} oddělení.

3^{op.} knihy 3^{op.} školní.

- ✓ Andrlík, Petr.
- Černých, Elia a
- ✓ Čiperova, Anna a
- Čiperova, Amálie.
- Dvořáková, Marie. a
- Dvořských, Lilié a
- Eichlerova, Alžběta
- Hezlová, Ella. a x
- Haismanová, Anna a
- ✓ Hausen, Jiří. x
- Husová, Kateřina.
- Jeslinková, Lidmila
- Kaňáková, Anna
- ✓ Kindlová, Alžběta
- ✓ Kovalinková, Růžena.
- Matoušová, Anna.
- Parížek, Jan.
- Praizlerová, Klára a
- Příbylová, Marie a a
- ✓ Šimková, Berta

65

15

.10, 5

.10, 5

15

15

15

.10,

15

.15,

.15,

15

15

15

.15

.15,

.15

4 den

11 "

18 "

25 "

2 květn

9 "

17 "

23 "

30 "

12 čer

18 čer

a a

a a

a

a a

a

a a a a

a a

x

a a

a

a

a a a d

✓ Simbora, Ella.

Slezáková, Alma aa

Slizáková, Ella aa

✓ Souček, Fr.

v Souček, Vilem.

a Solnari, jiri.

Vaněk, Vilem

Vaňsava, Božena

Javorských, Irena

Kassab, Fr. - rectory

P. hirsuta, Linna.

Library - Chicago

" *subit*

České oddělení - starší. Knížka školné.

Eichlerova, Anna a		.25,
Eichlerova, Marie a	.20	.25,
Kaňák, Fr.	—	10
Marešova, Emma	.20	.25
Nováková, Matilda.	a 20	.25
Příhoda, Jiří.	— .20	.15
Příhodova, Anna		.25
Příhodova, Marie		.25
Součková, Anna a		
Součková, Antonie a		
Slizák, Jan.	aa .20	
Čenských, Bella.	—	

4 dub.
11 "
18 "
25 "
2. kvě.
9 "
17 "
29 "
30 "

aaaaa

Anglické oddělení.

Benda, Fr. _____
 Eichler, Fr. _____
 Nerad, Ant. _____
 Souček, Jos. _____
 Souček, Voj.
 Spěváček, Jos. _____
 Tauber, Voj. _____
 Jabornický, aa _____

knížka

školní

.20

.25

.20

.25

20

aa

4 dub.
 11 " "
 18 " "
 25 " "
 2 " "
 9 " "
 17 " "
 29 " "
 30 " "

Pro mladší učeno na
 první měsíc 10 ct., na druhý 5.

Pro starší - 15 ctu - " " 10.

Plyn $\frac{3}{5}$ ct. za hodinu na jedno
 světlo.

Měsíčně odhadnuto:

Plyn - 25 }
 Vymetání 50 } na učiv.
 Uhlí - 25 }
 $\frac{100}{100} \times 4 = \4.00

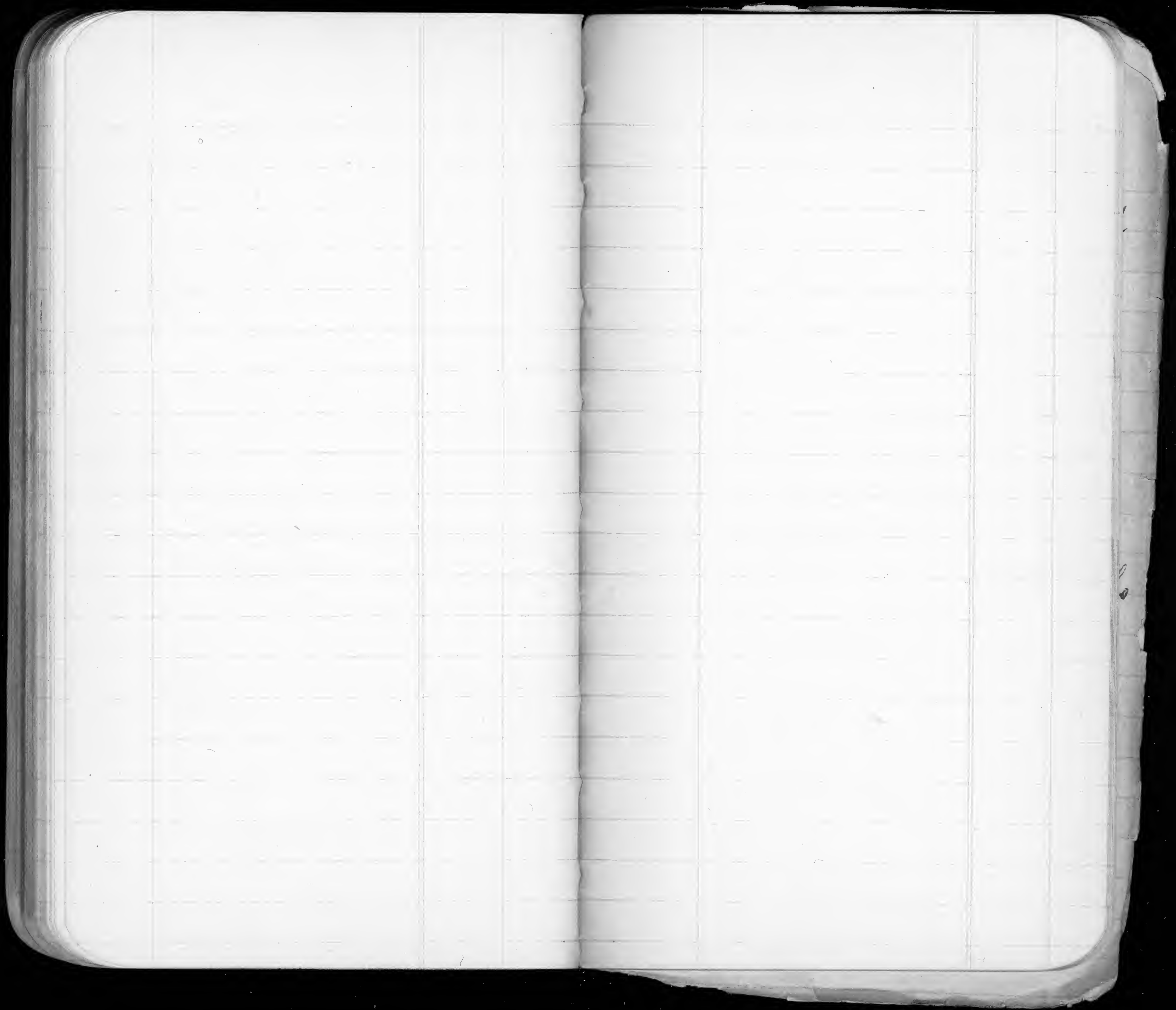
Vyplatil jsem P. A. T. Korábni:

11 ct. - 1 @ 20 2 20

4 " 2 @ 65 2 60

\$4.80

P. p. 20 ct. 180/.



Čárka - comma

časoslovo - see sloveso

časování - conjugation

číslo - number.

jednotné - singular

množné - plural

dvójné - dual.

číslovky - numbers.

cítosloves - interjection.

čas - tense

Dvojtečka - colon

Husí nožky - quotation marks

Osoba - person.

první - 1st

druhá - 2nd

třetí - 3rd

Pád - case.

počet - see číslo.

podstatné jméno - noun

předložka - preposition.

příslovka - adverb.

příděti - participle

přídavné jméno - adjective

puntík - period.

pomlčka - dash -

11

Dvísylabičné ~~xx~~ neurčité
zprůsohy mají první i
dlouhé, když nepředchází
tvrdá souhláská, neb
nemění se i v ej.

miti

žiti.

siti,

triti.

7. První osoba jednotného
čísla (já) v přítomném
čase (hrají, stelu, piji),
když v obecné mluvě
užíváme u, psává se
dosud a dříve zvláště
psávala se přehlasně is
hraji, steli, piji. atd.

8. Ve slovech ženského
rodu: ji (po předložkách
se píše ni), naši, vaši,
vši (všechu), na otat~~ku~~

koho? co? a ve slovech
naši, vaše, když patří
k mužským jmenům
životných bytostí na
otázku kdo? co?

Viděl si ji? (On s ní
jel.)

Naši rodiče.

V jiných pádech
jednotného čísla ženského
rodu mají tato slova
i, v množném pak
čísle ve všech pádech,
kde se vyskytuje i.

Příklady.

Já se jí stíhám.

Nestalo se to naší
vnuce ani a našim
přivolením.

98. Píšeme i ve statných
jménech rodu mužského
bytosti životných na
otázku kdo? co? (množném
čísle)
moji bratři byli rádi.
Těž ve slovech též takového
zahrocení, jako zejména
v přídavných jménech
přivlastňovacích (-ív, -ová,
-ovo, -in, -ina, -ino); v
přídavných jménech
zkrácených (zdráv, zdráva,
zdravo); v přídavných
časoslov; v náměstkách
on, ten, onen, tvůj, můj,
náš, váš, sám; a v
číslovkách jeden, ~~všech~~,
všechn, všechny, všechny,
všecher, čtver, pater,
sester, itd., - když
slova taková na

14

otázka kdo? co? k
jmenům rodu mužského
životných bytosti patř.

Příklad: Nasi hoši byli
trestani, že utekli
boři do školy.

1.

15

15

1.
Dlouhé měkké i klademe:

1- Po měkkých souhláskách,
když slabiky ci, ji, ci,
ri, si, zi, dlouze vyslovujeme.

Příklady:

cititi jisti
jimati cisti.

2. Ve jménech podstatných
rodu mužského zakončených
v - in, - ik, - iček, - inek,
- iv, a ve jménech rodu
středního zakončených
v i.

Příklady:

in - konin - in koninek {ale počin
- klin - kamin { odpočin

- iv - koniv iv haviř
- renesliv barv.

- iček koníč
balíč zeli
svědomí

Připomenutí:

a. Toto pravidlo se nevztahuje ke slovům, která dle sluchu mají totéž zakončení, ale v smutku jiným pravidlem podrobena jsou. (em)

Příklad: mlyn.

b. Ze slov na -in má hospodin a Martin i; plyn a syn y.

c. Ze slov na -ik a -iček má zvyk a jazyk y, jazýček ý.

d. Dlouhé i ve slovech na -i, -in, -ik, -iček, -inek, -iř zůstává v příslušných slovech ve všech pádech čísla jednotného a množného: komína, v komíně, s komínem.

e. Dlužno rozznávat jména podstatná: pítí, sítí, ptd. od časoslov: nemohu pítí, sítí.

f. Ku příkladu slova "kolik hodin" se píše i neb jest to slovo odvedené od hodina.

g. Vřimneme si výjimek: kolik
křik
vznik
podnik
okamžik.

3. Slova: zajíc, krajíc, měsíc, stěvic, tisíc mají i, a slova šlechtic, bířic, božic (syn boží), panic, dědic mají i.

4. i píšeme v předložce při-, když jest složena se jmény stativními a

přídavnými, aneb se
slovy od těchto odvozenými,
která ^{region} utvořena pomocí
a prostředkem koncovek:

-ám, -em, -ám, -em,

Příklady:

Přímluva, přímlový

(ale: přímlování, přímlování)

Přijmená.

Srovnaj: přijdu, přijmu.

5. Přídavná jména jako:
dněšní, lepší, nejlepší,
mají i a poznají
se dle toho, že se
můžeme přidat ke
jménům rodu jakéhokoliv.

Příklady:

ten dnešní, ta dnešní, to dnešní
ten lepší, ta lepší, to lepší,

to i zůstává ve všech
pádech čísla jednotného
i množného.

6. Časoslova, mají-li v
příponách přítomného
času i, vládnou vždy
dlouhým i.

Příklady:

vidím, trávíte

vidíš, hází

Píše se miluje, bojuje, atd.
na místo milujou, bojujete, atd.

24. září

7. Přídavná jména mající
v jednotném čísle pro
každý rod zvláštní koncovku
(dobrý, dobrá, dobré) mění
koncovku mužskou u
některých životních bytostí
ižských na otčanskou.

2. *číslo v množném*
čísle v i.

kdo? *co?* v množném
čísle v *i*. Příklady:

dobrý člověk - dobří lidé.

veliký muž - velcí muži.
(Poznámka: *každá* *každou* *každou* v
jednotném čísle předchází *tvrdá*)

8. Jména rodu ženského,
s měkkým zakončením,
v jednotném čísle na
otázku *kým? čím?* a
v množném čísle na
otázku *čeho? mají i*.

Příklady:

Nemohl bolestí vydržeti.
S lítostí to činil.

9. *i* také píšeme, když
vzniklo z *ě* anebo z
úzkeho *e*, anebo *h*
i můžeme proměnit, to dříve
to lepší,
e *ě*.

Rod - gender

mužský - masculine

ženský - feminine

střední - neuter.

Sklánění - declension
sloveso - verb

přechodná - transitive

nepřechodná - intransitive

pomocné sloveso - auxiliary v.

nepravidelné - irregular v.

smysl - voice

činný s. - active v.

trpný s. - passive v.

spojka - conjunction

spůsob - mode.

oznamovací s. = indicative m.

spojovací s. = { potential m.

rozkazovací s. = imperative.

neruční s - infinitive m.
přechodný s - transgressive
statné jméno = podstatné j.
stupeň - degree of comparison.

středník - semicolon.
spojovník - hyphen.

Tečka - period

Úvozovka - quotation marks.

Věta - sentence
Vlastní jméno - proper noun
výkřník - exclamation pt.

znak skládací - quotation marks
znamení tázky - interrogative pt.
znaménko poznámkové - * + ') a)

" rovnosti =

závorčka - () []

zajméno - pronoun.

osobní - personal

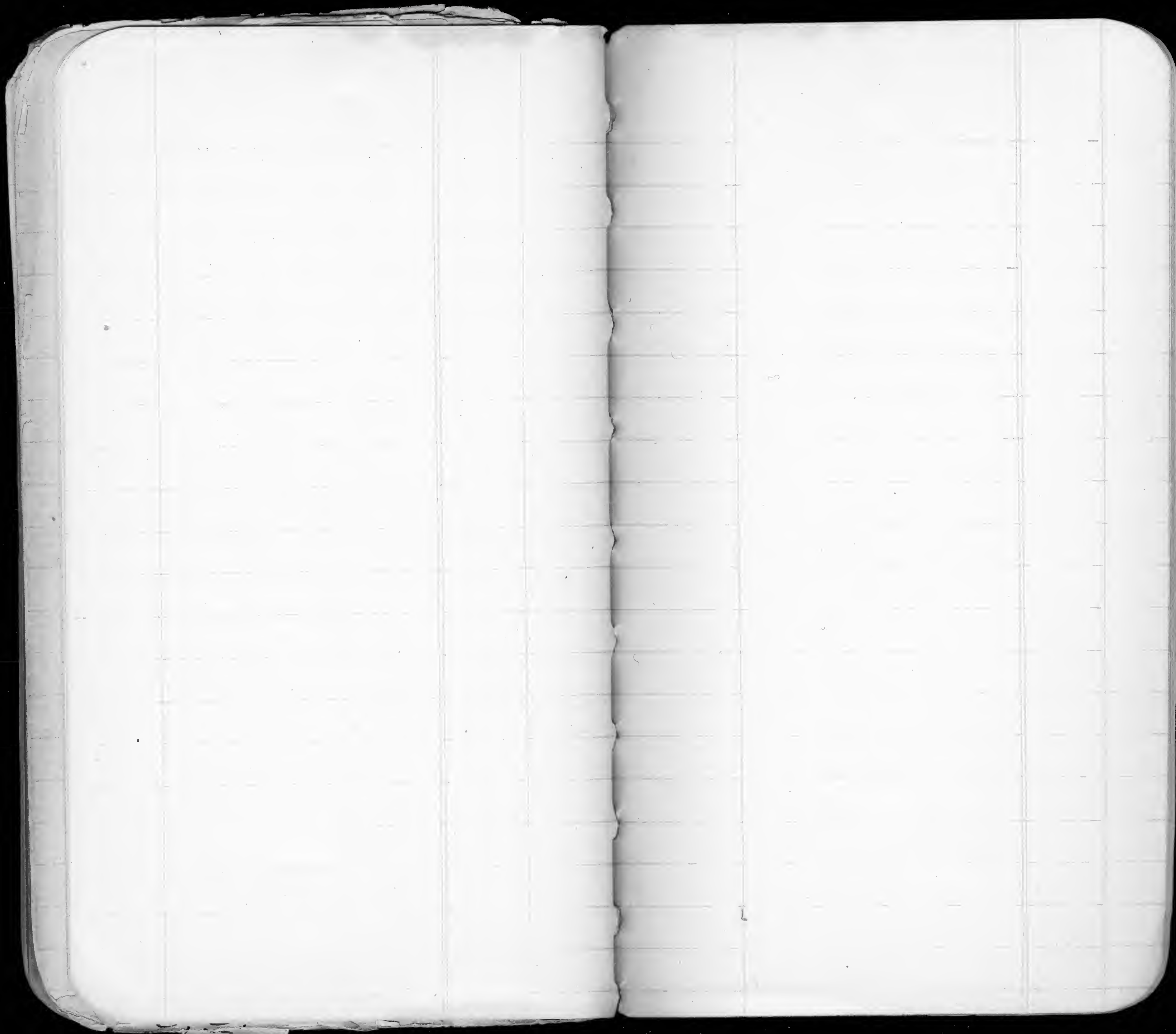
přivlastňovací - possessive

ukazovací - indicative

tázací - interrogative

vztahová - relative

neurčitá - indefinite



Mason City Sep. 1900
Film.

no. 1 - Spoiled

3 - View up the big slough - Mason City

(2) View S.W. by W. from Camp Clear Lake

4 - View up ^{nearly W.} Lime creek - as will,

5 - View N.W. from bar.

6 - View S.E. from bar.

7 - John Baker -

8 - Spoiled.

9 - Leaning cottonwood E. of Clear Lake

10 " Willows " " " "

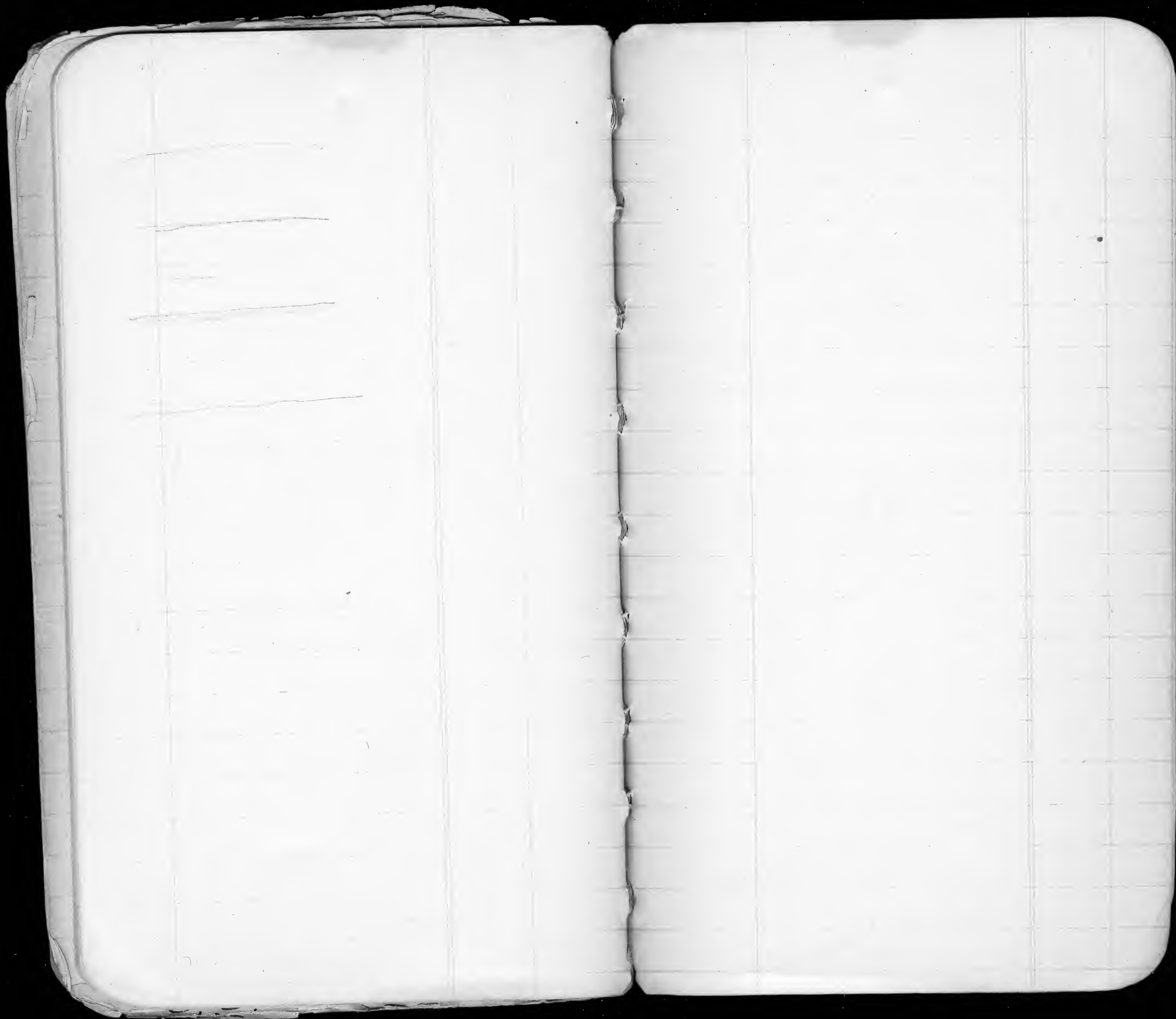
also 1 cottonwood

11.

12



- 1- 9 ft Coars.
- 3 ft sand (caves)
- 5 ft. blue clay (not sandy) ^{scarcely}
- 2- 10 ft loess.
- 4 ft. loose sand
- 1 ft. clayey sand.
- 3 ft. blue clay



Fare to Ruthven	\$ 7.77
Bike ⁵⁰ , lunch ²⁵ paper ⁵	.80
Fare to Spencer - & bike	.63
" " Milford (& bike)	.63
Lunch ¹⁵ Lodging & 2 meals ⁷⁵	.90
Coke ⁵ , Cans ¹⁰ , Soda ¹⁰	.25
Stamps & Cards	.28
Fare & bike to Spencer	.63
Negatives ²⁵ Lens & fr. ¹⁵	.40
Fare to Sheldon	1.09
Hotel ³⁵ Bath ²⁵ Soda ¹⁰	3.85
Rope (whitewash)	.05
Lunch at George's -	.15
— Rock Rapids —	
Hotel ⁷⁵ , Cans & Quin. ¹⁵	.90
Soda ⁵ Lunch ¹⁰ Bike repair ¹⁵	.30
Fare to Granite & bike	.98
Fare to Lester	
Hotel ⁷⁵ , Photos ³⁰ Soda ¹⁰ Alcohol & bottle ⁵	1.20
Fare to Lardwood & bike	
Lunch ¹⁵	.15

Canton:

Plates¹⁰, Hotel

Negatives

W. E. Blair, Rock Rapids - Photo.

Rock Rapids

June 1st 1884

June 2nd 1884

June 3rd 1884

June 4th 1884

June 5th 1884

June 6th 1884

June 7th 1884

June 8th 1884

June 9th 1884

June 10th 1884

June 11th 1884

June 12th 1884

June 13th 1884

June 14th 1884

June 15th 1884

June 16th 1884

June 17th 1884

June 18th 1884

June 19th 1884

June 20th 1884

June 21st 1884

June 22nd 1884

June 23rd 1884

June 24th 1884

June 25th 1884

June 26th 1884

June 27th 1884

June 28th 1884

June 29th 1884

June 30th 1884

